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- I. VESTNIK AKADEMII MEDITSINSKIKH NAUK SSSR No 1 Jan-Mar 1953
Iz Ak Med Nauk SSSR 1953
- II. ARKHIV PATOLOGII, Vol XV No 3, May-June
Iz Ak Med Nauk SSSR, Moscow 1953
- III. FARMAKOLOGIIE I TOKSICOLOGIIE No 3 Vol XVI, Medgiz, Moscow 1953
- IV. ARKHIV ANATOMII GISTOLOGII I EMBRIOLOGII Vol XXX, Vyp 3
May-June, Medgiz, Moscow 1953

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I. VESTNIK AKADEMII MEDITSINSKIKH NAUK SSSR

1. [redacted] much of the material presented in it is of a political nature.

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2. On pages three through 23 is an article by Academy Secretary A I Nesterov. He is now [1953] about 60 and has been a medical professor for a long time without, however, having accomplished very much. [redacted] he is now probably a Communist since he holds the position of Academy Secretary. Secretaries in the USSR are, of course, often even more important than committee chairman. Nesterov's article is concerned with the unified medical research plan for 1953. Its preface reads like an editorial from "Pravda" and emphasizes that medical science in the USSR should follow party direction. Nesterov states that the party recommends attention to 45 research problems of which 17 are very important. These are not all enumerated. As one might expect, however, because of the current emphasis in the USSR on the theories of Pavlov, one of the most important problems is the physiology of the higher nervous system, i.e. cortical activity. Another is concerned with experimental therapy and includes a study of the entire nervous system and of the compensatory mechanisms of the body. Still another is concerned with the development of the vital substance, cells and intercellular structure. A fourth is concerned with a functional anatomical description of the "biological models of various diseases." Special attention is to be paid to virus infections, dysentery, tuberculosis, hypertensive cardiovascular disease, arteriosclerosis and rheumatism. The author also lists the general field of hygiene as due for special attention, including water purification, the medical aspects of city planning, such specific hygiene problems as silicosis, special health problems of manual workers and special hygiene problems of female workers. Also included in this very general field are the problems of working in a hot climate and of the relaxation of the worker. The author also lists the following as being prerequisites of effective medical research:

- a. Knowledge of Marxism, Leninism, etc.
- b. Knowledge of the theory of "neurism".
- c. Emphasis on preventive medicine.
- d. Utilization in research of past achievements developed in medical practice.
- e. Detailed planning of the research program including strict supervision of the activities of the scientific workers.

The author in this connection criticizes past Soviet medical research for its low theoretical level, its deviation from party line and the absence in some cases of any practical results. The author also criticizes past Soviet medical work because of lack of attention to the methods of neurism. These, he says, are not used in hospital examinations and they have not been simplified and thus, practically all Soviet physicians have but a confused understanding of the subject. [redacted] however, nobody understands this theory.

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3. On pages 23 through 26 is an article by V S Derkach and A I Papkova. These scientists state that therapeutic sleep following the administering of barbiturates diminishes the resistance of mice to streptococcal and

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staphylococcal infections and also reduces the effectiveness of penicillin in the treatment of these diseases. The authors also state that strychnine and caffeine work in exactly the opposite way, i.e. they increase the resistance of the experimental animals to these diseases and render penicillin treatment more effective.

4. On pages 36 through 43 is an article by P A Kuvshinnikov entitled in translation "New Efforts of the American-English Dictatorship in Medical Science" which is a review of the sixth edition of the International Nomenclature of Diseases. The author states that this classic reference book was introduced not to further the interests of science or to improve the welfare of medical patients but because insurance companies, various medical trusts, various pharmaceutical plants and other capitalistic institutions wanted it produced. The reader can get an idea of the value of this review from the criticism by the author of the section of the book which lists deaths caused by "police action and legal execution". These causes of death, the author states, are encountered only in the US.
5. On page 63 is a description of an international medical congress to be held in Vienna in May 1953 (the periodical published in January 1953). The three principal aims of the congress were to be: the conditions of life and health of the people; the influence of war on mental and physical health; and the duty of the physician toward these problems. [redacted] presume that since this periodical mentions it, it was Communist dominated.

II. ARKHIV PATOLOGII

6. [redacted] the first article in this periodical was by N N Gorev [redacted] He was certainly not a Communist prior to World War II and in fact was an officer in the anti-Red Kolchak Army immediately after World War I. [redacted] he was sort of a favorite scientific son of Bogomolets but was also a very able scientist. He is now [redacted] 1953 in his 50's. Gorev's article is a very interesting one which [redacted] would be well received in the US. It reflects the Soviet point of view concerning the pathogenesis of hypertensive disease. [redacted] at the end of the article Gorev furnishes a very large bibliography which includes many foreign sources. He makes no mention, however, of Bogomolets although Bogomolets published a small book on this disease in 1925 or 1926 about the time the disease was discovered. The absence of Bogomolets' name is particularly surprising since [redacted] Gorev was very closely associated with him scientifically. Bogomolets also, [redacted] used his influence to prevent Gorev's arrest as a counter-revolutionary.
7. The article is a good survey of Soviet work in this field. It contains a very detailed explanation of the nervous factors in this disease. The article reflects that the dominant opinion in the USSR is that of primary importance in the development of hypertensive disease is the loss of the so-called preservative (or cortical) inhibitions. Because of this loss subcortical and vegetative centers of the brain are in a state of perpetual over-excitement. The role of renal factors in hypertension is in the opinion of the author secondary to the above and is chiefly important in the later stages of the development of the disease.
8. On page 22 is an article by N A Kravetskiy and A D Boboleva which is concerned with the pathology of various kinds of leukemia. There is a large quantity of statistical data presented which would be of interest to a specialist in this field. Over 500 cases are considered. No mention is made of therapy.

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9. On page 41 is an article by G D Knyazeva which is, [redacted] very valuable. In the article she furnishes experimental proof of the effectiveness of the tissue transplant therapy originally proposed by Filatov. This is an excellent article and [redacted] rather suggestive.
10. On page 71 there is an article by K G Volkova who is, of course, very well known even in the US having contributed a great deal in the 1920's to the study of arteriosclerosis. In the article she gives a very good criticism of an article published in the UK written by Dagvid [sic]. [redacted] it was as bad as she said it was. Her review of it was significant [redacted] because it indicated the wide coverage of western medical journals by Soviet scientists.
11. On pages 73-79 is a [redacted] article by I S Sutulov describing the work of the new Soviet scientific star, O B Lepeshinskaya. She is now regarded in the USSR as the founder of materialistic cytology and before his death was very close to Stalin. Lepeshinskaya opposed the basic theory proposed about 100 years ago by Virchow, the famous German cellular pathologist. Lepeshinskaya claims that the important constituent of all body cells is a vital protoplasm containing bio-crystals. Her doctrine is based on the examination of egg yolks of fishes, fowl, etc. Her present influence in the USSR is great and now a number of scientists have been called "ideological enemies" because of their criticism of Lepeshinskaya.
12. The book review on pages 79-82 is [redacted] interesting in that it is a criticism of the famous Soviet scientist Speranskiy who during the 1930's was regarded as the outstanding representative of Soviet medical science. He propounded a new theory of medicine and his book was translated into English in 1937. [redacted] his theories now are considered to be in disagreement with the theories of neurism and that Speranskiy, like Bogomolets and other former Soviet "stars", is now discredited.
13. On page 86 is an account of a speech delivered by V D Tsinserling. According to the article he reported about 46 cases of death from pneumonia in spite of the use of penicillin and other antibiotics. He said that in his opinion the character of germs causing pneumonia has changed. Pathological examination of the patients mentioned above revealed staphylococci and streptococci but no pneumococci suggesting that the two former are more resistant to penicillin. This theory has found support in the US.
14. At the end of the book are two obituaries: one of A V Rusakov and the other P F A Andreev, both of whom were greatly praised for their great contributions. [redacted] glowing tributes to these two men by Communist officials since Rusakov was at one time jailed for six months as a counter-revolutionary and Andreev was forbidden to practice medicine in Moscow for 10 years for similar reasons.
- III. FARMAKOLOGI I TOXIKOLOGI
15. [redacted] Most of its articles are concerned with a detailed analysis of the action of morphine, papaveridin, barbiturates. It may be that this concentration on one pharmacological field is due to a request from Communist medical officials who are apparently very interested in the use of so-called therapeutic sleep as a form of treatment for a variety of diseases. [redacted] these articles are very specialized [redacted] appear to be very well done technically.

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16. On page 29 there is one article which [redacted]. The author of this article A I Polesharsky states that gastric acid increases blood coagulation. [redacted]

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IV. ARKHIV ANATOMII GISTOLOGII I NEFROLOGII

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17. As in the case of the previous publication, this periodical contains a great many very specialized articles which are probably interesting to a specialist [redacted]

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[redacted] many illustrations in the magazine which were of exceptionally good quality for a Soviet publication. [redacted] a review on page 78 of a book by D A Zhdanov. The reviewer is M S Spirov [redacted] a very fine man but later became a Communist. His review is very vitriolic and blames Zhdanov for all kinds of things like negligence of the theories of Marx and being a foreign toady. The same book is also reviewed by B M Khromov who although he notes some defects in it is at least polite.

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